# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1890

NUMBER 46

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 17th, 1890.

THE celebration of the first anniversary of the declaration of the republic has passed off quietly and with every appearance of popular acquiescence in the great changes brought about by the revolution of last year. It may be noted that the three days celebration decreed by the provisional government have aroused no exceptional popular manifestations of joy, and that the lestivities have been very largely official and military in character, but it would be extremely difficult to attach any peculiar significance to that. The Brazilian people have so long borne their political burdens and changes with apathy, and they have as yet seen so slight an improvement in the charader of the present regimen over that of its predecessors, that they may reasonably be excused for this expression of masterly anticipation. The principles of a republican form of government are not yet known and appreciated by the people, nor even, we may add, by those who are responsible for the overthrow of the monarchy, and it is clearly intelligible therefore why they should hesitate. With regard to the celebrations, there have been military reviews and parades, public illuminations, and a few decorations. In this city the streets were illuminated and decorated in a few detached for not a few of them openly confessed that

sections, while the display of bunting and attendance of the people has been noticeably meagre. There is still apparent more or vague uncertainty and doubt in the stability of the situation, which is unquestionably the reason why the customary crowds were not in attendance; but in good time, when the governing powers have proved their disinterestedness and the good results of these new theories of government are fully appreciated, then we may expect all the enthusiasm and popular joy which the provisional government evidently anticipated on this occasion.

WE are inclined to believe that something

ought to be done to discourage that pernicious vanity which leads some men to seek an election merely for the publicity it gives them. There have recently been several cases of this character where men have first secured an election to Congress, and have then resigned their mandates when it was found that they could not hold other official positions at the same time. It should not be forgotten that elections are sufficiently expensive and troublesome to make it desirable to hold them only when absolutely necessary. When, therefore, a man resigns his office just after an election, merely for the sake of retaining a better paid office, he should be compelled to at least pay the election expenses of his successor. In reality he ought to be punished far more severely, for he has deceived his constituents and has caused more or less loss to business. Then in future, to further check this exhibition of vanity, no man should be permitted to accept a nomination while holding a government office. It will then be impossible for him to make a choice between the two, with the very unpatriotic desire of keeping that which will pay the best. If the country is to be served only by those who have nothing better, then it will be very badly served. A truly patriotic man will give his time without considerations of comparative gain, for the well-being of his country will be his chief end and aim. If, however, he is more selfish than patriotic, then his services will be sold to the highest bidder, without any regard whatever to his obligations as a citizen or his duties as a patriot.

WHILE we do not wish to subtract one iota from the credit due to the minister of finance, we are under every obligation to call attention to the fact that the manifestation offered to him on the 13th was in no sense spontaneous and general. Under his administration a large number of banks and joint-stock companies have been organized, and a great many special privileges have been granted. Speculation has increased rapidly, many fortunes have been made, and the appetite for speculative ventures has been whetted to a degree never before experienced in Brazil. It is natural, therefore, that many honestly believe that the minister who has created this artificial state of things has conferred a great benefit upon the country, but the real mainspring of the whole allair, however, is the desire to offer tribute in return for favors granted and to bring together all these industrial and speculative foundlings in one final effort to prevail upon the government to retain in power the one man to whom their existence is due. The demonstration was certainly an imposing one for Brazil, for not only were his friends and admirers out in force, but the directors of all these companies turned out in their carriages and brought out all their employés on foot to do honor to the minister who has apparently done so much for their benefit. We have reasons for the belief, however, that the manifestation was not altogether spontaneous on the part of the operatives,

their presence there was obligatory. Although workingmen are very apt to follow the lead of those who create employment for them, and not infrequently form the strongest bulwark of protected monopolies, in this case they were far from being unanimous. Whether they appreciate the fact that these speculative ventures are seriously disturbing the legitimate business interests of the country, and that these new protected industries are increasing the costs of living, we do not know; nor are we sure that they could possibly foresee all the prejudicial re sults certain to spring from the policy which Ruy Barbosa has lostered. It is a mistake to take the United States as a model, for the circumstances of the two countries are widely dissimilar, and the results of a policy so costly and prejudicial are certain to be radically different. In the United States the physical conditions of the country, its fertility, and the industrious habits of the people, all contribute to make the people rich in spite of protection. Here the natural obstacles are great, the country is not generally fertile, many facilities and accessories for manufacturing are either lacking or scarce, and the people are not industrious. In the United States a very small fraction of the population were idlers, or not self-supporting; here the very reverse is true. In Brazil fully nine are trying to live on the labor of one-a state of affairs which will render real prosperity almost impossible. Instead of increasing the costs of living to the whole population in order to enrich a few protegés of the government, and furnish artificial employment to a mere handful of operatives, the true policy should be to open up the agricultural districts and transform these millions of idle, non-producing people into self-supporting laborers. When this is done, then the country will be better able to stand the cost of industries which nature and common sense never intended to be established here.

THE telegrams published here on the 17th inst. announcing that the old, respected and widely known house of Messrs, Baring Brothers & Co. of London was in difficulties, were not, it is supposed, altogether unexpected by the bankers of Rio who are most closely connected with the London money market. The enormous engagements assumed by the Messrs. Barings with the River Plate republics were supposed to be a heavy load upon their resources and the disgraceful mismanagement of financial affairs at the River Plate which culminated in the recent revolution, eould not fail sooner, or later, to drag down even so strong a house as that of the Barings who had placed trust in Argentine and Uruguayan politicians. How far Rio is interested in the suspension of payments of Messrs. Barings, if this be what is meant by the telegram, it is impossible to estimate. Only the Banco do Brazil was a prominent drawer on the London firm, although there were in Rio-as was probably the case all over the world-a number of merchants using Messrs. Barings' mercantile credits. It is very sad to see such a house meet with disaster; and it is sadder that this should have arisen from such a cause. We sincerely trust that later news will furnish more explicit accounts of the embarassments of Messrs. Barings and allay all anxiety that may exist as to danger in Rio.

AFTER at least two contradictory statements, our cable reports of the recent congressional elections in the United States seem to have settled down to one very important result—an overwhelming defeat of the protective tariff policy as represented by the recently adopted McKinley bill. According to the returns reported, the democrats will tare a majority of 74 in the next house,

and as the canvass was made on the issue raised by this most perniclous and reactionary measure it must be admitted that the American people have finally and definitely reputdiated the extreme ideas which it seeks to enforce. It was foreseen by many that the ltarsh restrictions imposed upon commerce by that bill would inevitably ereate an irresistible reaction, but it was not thought that this reaction would come so quickly. We have never believed that the States were: American people desired to shut their doo against the whole world, and now that the issue has been fairly placed before there they have expressed themselves to that effein terms which even Andrew Carnegie ca not mistake. When the people find the they have been made to figure as invalid nurslings and children before the world, an excuse for protecting them against ou side competition, they will make very sho work of their self-appointed protectors an the elaborate system designed to delud them with a semblance of protection while it enriches those who have them in charge Protection is good for those who are crit pled and sick, those in puling infancy an paralytic old age, but for those in the prim of life, strong, ambitions and brave, it canever be justified. When such a man, or such a nation, asks for protection against the outside world it is a virtual confession of cowardice, and this is a position which no nation of Anglo-Saxon lineage will knowingly occupy

Ir that New York telegram of the 13th inst, is true--which states that the Brazilian government has instructed Dr. Salvador de Mendonça "to offer the United States an exemption of iluties on American cereals and machinery in exchange for the exemption here (there) of duties on coffee, sugar and hides from Brazil"-if this is true, then Sr. Quintino Bocayava may retire from the department of foreign affairs with the consciousness that he has beaten the record for diplomatic cheek. We must believe, however, that the cable, or the reporter, has made some mistake, for surely no serious minister could have the hardihood to make such an absurd proposition. The only 'cereals" now received from the United States are wheat and Indian com, and these in such small quantities as to figure for a very insignificant amount in the table o imports. If it be considered that the importation of Indian corn from the United States has been almost suspended because of River Plate competition, and that wheat is imported only for mixing purposes by the native flour mills, it will be seen that the offer in this respect is certainly not likely to enrich the American farmer very rapidly. Add to this the fact that wheat has long been admitted free of duties and that Indian corn pays 15 réis per kilo. (about 13/4 mills per pound), it will be fin ther seen that the sacrifice to Brazil is just about as slight as any reasonable diplomat could arrange. As for machinery the concession is more important in regard to the value, but the loss in revenue is about what it will be on eereals, for the great part of the machinery from the United States pays no duty. All locomotives, steam engines, presses and agricultural machinery are and have long been admitted free. We have no statistics of the total value of these imports from the United States last year, but it may be confidently assumed that they will not exceed half a million dollars. Consider now that the total value of the coffee, sugar and hides received from Brazil in the United States will easily reach forty-five millions, or ninety times the value of the American products which the government here proposes to continue receiving duty free, and we have an exchange which would gladden the heart of Jacob himself.

this extraordinary proposition, we shall venture to call attention to the following totals for the year 1888, which are taken from the quarterly report of the United States bureau of statistics of June 30th, 1889. These are the latest figures we have at hand, hut, although the totals were considerably increased in 1889, they will do quite as well for the comparison indicated. In 1888 the total imports (values) from Brazil into the United States were:

rs 1e	Free of duties	\$46,873,824 6,836,410
m	Total	\$53,710,234
ct	Exports from the United States to	
۱n	Brazil	\$7,063,892
at	The articles comprising the above	mentioned
s,	exchange figured in these totals	as follows:
as	Imports from Brazil:	
t-	Collee	\$33,460,595
rt	Holes and skins	1,659,286
ıd	Sugar	6,752,555
le	Total	\$41,872,436
le	Exports to Brazil:	
e.	Steam engines and parts	\$108,436
p-	Machinery, onspecified	164,298
d	Agricultural mach'ry and implements	20,674
	Punting presses and parts	11,900
ie i	Indian corn	295
ını	Wheat	Iro

\$2,778,353
779,824
58,003
369,067
53,195
294,266

#### THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The formal opening of the Constituent Assembly, composed of the two legislative chambers united, took place at the old S. Christovao palace on the 15th inst. at 1 p.m. The assembly chamber, which has been created by covering and finishing a quadrangle of the old palace, was densely filled, as were also the galleries reserved for the diplomatic corps and ladies.

The assembly was called to order by the temporary president of the Senate, Dr. Felicio dos Santos, who proceeded to administer to the two chambers a formal pledge to fulfill their obligations to the best of their abilities, which pledge was accepted in lieu of a formal oath. The formality observed was a reading of the pledge previously adopted in preparatory session, after which the roll was called, each member responding "assim, a pramette".

responding "assim o prometto."

At the conclusion of this formality the private secretary of the Chief of the Provisional Government appeared and presented the following message, which was read by the secretaries.

#### MESSAGE

ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS BY GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, MANOEL DEODOGO DA FONSECA, CHIEF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, ON NOV-EMBER 15TH.

Messrs, the Members of the National Congress:

Providence, which by eternal and immutable laws has regulated the whole that the universe emhraces, found it proper that I should be raised to the supreme magistracy of our country in the historic hour of November 15th of the past year, and to preserve to me my life, at that time seriously threatened, in order that, passing through a period appearing to me extremely long, because of the tremendous responsibilities I assumed, I may hail you upon the anniversary of that glorious date, in delivering to you the destinies of the nation.

Called upon as a Brazilian, the position given to me was accompanied by greater demands upon honor and duty than were those I have formerly filled as a soldier upon the fields of battle.

Then, with my last sigh of life, under the shadow of our glorious banner, it would have been permitted me to foresee the ennobling of my memory, blessed hy all who should learn that I had fallen in defense of our common rights and dignities.

Now, there commenced for me a period of great daugers, from the hour when annots the acclamations of the people our cannon, which had not fortunately to belch forth death, hailed the democratic integration of America. These daugers, consisting principally in the evil use I might make of the great amount of power with which the occurrences had invested me and of which I had no thought, I say it to you on the word of an honorable soldier, when at the head of my heroic comades I marched to the field of civilian revolt, I consider as entirely exorcised upon the restitution to the nation, in the persons of its representatives, the treasury of its destiny of which I considured as conscience without a shadow of remorse and a heart without the

pangs which spring from unfulfilled duties. By you, who had accompanied the celerity and precision of the republican evolutions during the last years of the empire, who were, moreover, active laborers in the movement which since colonial times had forerunners and martyrs, that injustice with which the meritorious redeeming act of November 15th was judged throughout nearly the whole of the old world, was certainly not passed with indifference. where our country was known only through the highest representatives of the overthrown institutions, very respectable from their private worth, but mere excrescences superimposed upon an American society from whose bosom they did not emerge and which could never be assimilated, the labor of calumny, disappointment and specula-tion in depreciating the great and patriotic occurrences that unified America in one only understanding, thanks to the heroic and patriotic revolution of our army and navy, to a simple barracks' revolt, which imposed ttself upon the cowardice of a country itself upon the cowardice of a country inhabited by fourteen millions of souls, almost as vast as Europe, forgetful, that were this the truth, the institutions were con-demned under whose influence was generated so universal a decay of conscience

ated so universal a decay of conscience.

To-day when the eyes of the world are turned towards us, when its scrutinizing examination shows not one single point of convergence, the disappearance of which may seem to presage, as happened, great catastrophes, it is our duty to carry entire conviction, even to the most refractory, that the grand labor which you have come to legalize, was the logical deduction from premises based in the past, so softly and naturally produced therefrom that not a drop of blood, not an assault on the property of any one whatsoever, clouded the brilliancy of the great victory, hailed by the entire nation, that joined the government in its acts of respectful correction towards the ex-Emperor, whom we would have sheltered with the profoundest respect in this land, also his own, had it been possible to consider him as our fellow-citizen only.

At the darkest of our colonial existence the aspiration for liberty penetrated to the depths of every conscience and generated terrible erruptions of the sovereignty of

reason against the violences or frauds of the sovereignty of conventionality.

So great was the dedication of our fore-So great was net democracy, that not a single link of the old despotism was broken without an armed manifestation, celebrating the resurrection of liberty by the sacred blood of dedicated patriots, sublime in courage and resignation at the hour of martyrdom.

and resignation at the noir of marrytoon.

The Inconfidencia Mineira, all the political disturbances and revolts which were wearing away the territory of the country up to the bloody revolution of 1817, were never simply a pronounced idea of colonial emancipation. And for such as will see in emancipation. And for such as will see in the independence attained in 1822 the supreme effort of our desires, we will point to April 7th, 1831, when we banished the first Emperor, and only the little more than a cradle of the orphan that he confidel to our protection and catesses could control the then pronounced remblied aspirations. the then pronounced republican aspirations.

In America the monarchy was foreign to the traditions of heroism of its founders. A work without historical roots, it could not appeal to the imagination and gratitude of the model, though the deal of the not appeal to the imagination and graditude of the people through the deeds that ren-dered them free and powerful. Cast out from Europe by a revolutionary blost, where the reform of ancient political rights was written for the world with French blood, our shores were its refuge, which received at the same time the seed of revolt from the folds its mantle, purple and ermine.

of its mantle, purple and ermine.

Of our constant purpose to directly and immediately influence the government of our country, of the tenacity with which we attacked the obstacles which we encountered, there exist indelible records upon the pages of contemporaneous history. And so well did we know how to impose our results that recorns in place of persovereign will that reforms in place of per-secution always followed revolution.

In this last quarter of the century liberal ideas assumed a great development and there were no means of restraining their expansive force. The victory of democracy was the more to be expected in so much as it was certain that all the old centres of as it was certain that all the old centres of momerchical resistance were for a long time in an advanced stage of dissolution. As the motive power of the whole political machinery there was the irresponsible will of the or. the ex-Emperor, who, with all the organs of government consecrated by the constitution being inoperative before him, must upon many occasions have experienced the weari ness that omnipotence without opposition engenders, principally when in the depths of the conscience of those exercising it there is the conviction as to its sterility for good

From this condition of affairs, apparently From this condition of affairs, apparently tranquil and secure for the monarchy, which, nevertheless, was sensible of the vibrations of the grand and undefined currents that were influencing, unperceived as it were, the national being, there was born the idea of a third reign, which subtlety and audacity, served by unlimited ambition, should implant on the soil of the country while yet the second was in existence.

1 appily for the cause of democracy the abominable institution of slavery had completely diagoneared, which produced a magnetic of the country with the produced a magnetic of the country was the second was in existence.

abominable institution is savely made com-pletely disappeared, which produced a mas-ter and a slave chained in the same letters, to which were attached by a thousand different links every manifestation of the

national economic life

national economic file.
When the monarchy, anticipating its renovation by a more vigorous offshoot, supposed, notwithstanding the great republican resistance that at the mrs opposed the thousand means of corruption employed by thousand means of certury to the compared in agents, that it had in the threatened national army and may the last redoubt to be conquered for the submission of the national will that demanded the right of free action which had been recognized for the it found the soldier-citizens also resolute to protect the cause of civil liberty.

From that time the crisis was pronounced

that produced its disappearance, as sudden, instantaneous, as were violent and insensate the means employed for its strengthening

The victory thus secured, banished forever from the bosom of America a regimen antagonistic to its hegemony, with its aspirations for liberty, with its tendencies towards civil improvements which were formed and de-veloped after the great revolution which defined the rights of man, it becomes our duty to turn solicitous and patriotic regards towards the realized conquest, towards the work in which, although completed, must continue to receive with time, with the ob-servation of facts, with the exact knowledge of circumstances and of the real necessities of

the country, with the Improvement in popuhar and political education of classes and of parties, with the expansion to be assured by our resources, our imhistries, the amend-ments and reforms indispensible for its consolidation.

Up to yesterday our mission was to found the reputilic; to-day our supreme duty be-fore the country and the world is to preserve and aggrandize it. Institutions are not and aggrandize it. Institutions are not changed that there may continue inveterate defects, nor for the mere changing of perdefects, nor for the mere changing of per-sonalities. In revolutions where are pre-ponderant those principles upon which repose the sacred trinity of right, justice and liberty, the people aim before all else at an improvement of their condition, a strength-ening of the empire of law, and a revindi-cation of the position to them pertaining in the government of the commonwealth.

Such and so elevated objects cannot be Such and so elevated objects cannot be secured unless governors and governed combine to afford to authority and to liberty the extension necessary for them, and upon which essentially depend civil and political order. But authority will never be strong except under the condition that the organs of militie power shall proceed within the law except under the condition that the organs of public power shall proceed within the law in a most perfect spirit of solidarity and union. Harmony in the conception and execution of measures tending to render inviolable social guarantees are indispensible; from it arises our strength at home and our prestige abroad. There is no country that can resist a lack of harmony among its thinking and directing organs; anarchy will consulse it and the foreigner will invested.

The solidarity of governments will serv as nothing, unless the states composing the union proceed to establish among them-selves the strongest ties of national solidarity.

The autonomy of local government, so tenaciously struggled for by the universality of Brazilians during the past regimen, should not mean the disintegration of the country under a republican system. This union is not only essential to the normal action of our political institutions, it is the palladium of our territorial integrity,

The first empire succumbed to the un-popularity of a dismemberment of the national territory; the second lived under constant threats of invasion and annexation, on which its fatal policy could never impos-

It will certainly not be the republic that will negotiate on this point, which affects all the sensitiveness of our character, and will drag us without doubt, to every defense ur right.

We have emerged from a past of oppres We have energed norm a pass of oppies sive social inequality and from a regimen where the empire of the law was completely evaded. Nothing so hastened the fail of the monarchy as the competition of authorities and the people for violating the law. The authorities directed their course towards absolutism and tyranny; and the people, seeing one prescription violated, believed that the restriction upon their lib-erty had been abolished. To secure the erty had been abolished. prosperity and prestige of the new prosperity and prestige of the new institutions, the principal duty of the authorities is to execute the law without wavering, and of the citizen to obey it unconditionally. Without this we shall return to the dominion of anarchy and of factions, which happily we have abolished, and which led the country to the greatest of degradations and the classes to the most tyrannical treat-

The danger of innovations is also serious Legislative labor to be perfect should represent the living, palpitating expression of the experience and necessities of each nation. the experience and necessities of each nation. Time will show the opportunity of laws, time will reform them or will suppress them. Every nation possesses in its legislative monuments a tradition, a principle, a compendium of fundamental ideas, which traverse the ages, preserving from the changing of parties and the uncertainty of situations the guarantees and rights forming the essence, the substance, the basis of civil and political society. and political society.

With the elements of civilization and

progress to-day possessed by nearly all the nations of the world, it is impossible to exist under the empire of obsolete laws; but there is, nevertheless, nothing more fatal than to destroy monuments which have resisted revolutions, which have tra-versed ages and defined the character and institutions of a nation, at the appearance

expand the domains of liberty and defend society against tyranny and usurpations. It is necessary, however, not to con-found parties with factions, nor to substitute the humane and practical mission belongthe humane and practical mission neronging to them by such abstract ideas as may by chance lead us to revolution, or to dissolution. Moreover, under the regimen which we have adopted, parties are deprived of an objective upon the day when the ballot box pronounces its sentence. Having fulfilled their character as sovereigns, all are, without distinction, labouers of progress and of exiligation because the assiration to without distinction, labouers of progress and of civilization, because the aspiration to govern no longer depends either upon petulance, or upon conspiracies.

Such is, Messus, the Members of Cougress, the manner in which I understand that the new political conditions of our country should be regarded.

During the providing and abnormal

During the revolutionary and abnormal period which we have traversed, I have enperiod winch we have traversed, I have en-deavored to impress on the political acts of the Provisional Government the most hu-mane and gentlest of forms. Measures of certain gravity were taken to prevent re-taliation, or to avoid always deplorable dis-turbance and the public press, and turbances of the public peace; and so elevated was the stand-point upon which we placed ourselves that, the necessary we placed ourselves unit, the freedom halterations made, the greater part of the laws of the old regimen, with its bodies of magistrates, with its function tries of all classes, were retained, and rendered to the cause of order and to the reconstruction of he country the most distinguished services Revolutions demanding reactions and radical destruction to secure their approbation of transitory result and cost cruel ifices. Ours was the consecration of are sactifices. the national desire; and sheltered by peace the transition from one regimen to the other was effected with loss disturbance of officer was elected with research to sentiments, less viol-ence towards adversaries, than were the old changes of party in the government under the empire.

What above all characterized the stability of the republic, and the conformity of the nation with it, was the general confidence manifested from the first days of our organization. All interests tranquillized and the responsibilities of the Brazilian nation accepted, whatever might be the fate of the policy ruling its acts, we saw opened at home a period of such expansion and activity in all branches of industry, of labor, that it would suffice to contemplate the im mense spectacle of our economic recon-struction to be convinced that we merely required the fulness of American liberties to become a great and prosperous nation.

Abroad the manner in which confidence Abroad the manner in which continence was manifested in the solidity of the work of November 15th had a duel expression, each of which was of the highest political importance. To the definite recognition of the republic of the United States of Brazil on the part of various American states, which were the first to affirm before the world their entire solidarity with our victory, word their followed recognition on the part of various European powers, and those which up to the present have not done so certainly await more positive demonstrations of the national will.

The fallen regimen represented a long monarchical tradition which gave to Europe a great amount of influence in American pola great amount of influence in American poi-tics. The new regimen, with aspirations to the greatest fraternity and friendship with all the nations of the globe, will never cease to declare the independence of the Brazilian fatherland and the mission it is called upon to fill as a power of the New World. The other manner in which the solidity

of the republic was regarded is in the gen-eral confidence manifested in all the econo-mic and financial measures which we have mic and innancial measures which we have realized, and which, breaking the long pre-dominance of a policy of centralization and absorption of individual initiative, produced for the credits of Brazil the most extensive prestige and the most unlimited faith in its inexhaustible resources. For a year past the immigration of foreign capital seeking employment in our industries, which is joining onr enterprises, which has produced extraordinary vigor in national labor, is truly phenominal, if there be considered the conditions of a new regimen, such as ours, which is as yet awaiting the last improvements by the representatives of the people to emerge from the provisional character attached to it.

of every phantasm.

In this order of institutions political parties constitute the most efficacious of guarantees for stability and for progress;

This period, without precedent in our political and financial history, permitted the government to effect reforms of incontestable importance, so much the more worthy

of national appreciation as they tend to diminish the responsibilities of and charges upon the Treasury and to force into the channels of circulation and the course of transactions inactive and unproductive capi-tal which a policy improvident and of empi-rical methods had converted into ordinary resources of the Treasury under the form

Beyond this the government has sought to give greater freedom to the industrial classes, modifying in the most liberal sense possible the old laws regulating joint-stock possible the old daw legulations and the banking laws; and this step bas opened a very vast field to individual initiative. Thus only can we estimate how extended is the confidence deposited in the republican government and how limited was the ground ceded by past governments to activity, to labor and to private capital.

labor and to private capitat.

Kqually with the great measures that, remitted, form a system and a financial plan, which is in process of completion, the government has contemplated reforms no base important as regards the system of taxation and the beneficent results have not been deand the benencent results have not used de-layed, establishing among us metallic mon-ey, and placing so to say rules, if not a stop, to the abrupt fluctuations and declines in exchange, which annually accumulated the largest of balances against Brazil. We have cared for with the greatest so-ficiency the oursion regarding the natiway

We have cared for win the greatest selectude the question regarding the failway system of the republic, obliging it to obey a plan of connecting all the confederated states, many of which, left to their own scanty resources, only knew of the completence of the capital which made uself felt, action invocation invocation in the vible, at neurostates. active, imperious and inflexible, at periods of election, from whose urns it always ob-tained a blind approval of its acts.

It is requisite that beyond the strong in-dissoluble moral ties that unite us and which dissuming moral are that also grave errors, we should connect ourselves by eternal and well tempered girdles of steel, upon which the locomotive moves in fields of economic the occonorie motes in each to the constitute morth and to the south, to the east and to the west of the republic the same whistle of life, of union and of power,

We have equally considered the momentous problem of public instruction to which has been given a new and very different

has been green a feet direction.

As it is the duty of the republic to carry to all points of its terntorial dominions the elements of material progress to arm the population for the straggle for life and for country, it is equally indispensible to en-lighten its intelligence, which should pos-sess the amplest and clearest horizons.

When general confidence at home and abroad appeared to be firmly seated, the Provisional Government, representing the will of the nation, considered it might use more freely the trust confided to it, decreeing the political constitution which will rule the republic of the United States of Brazil. This act, public from the manner in which it was practiced, amounting to neither invasion of, nor disregard for the sovereign will of the nation, as a consequence of elevated social and political design the metit of hastening the regimen of legality, and to give imme-diately a general standard for reforms of necessary postponement in conformity with the system of federation which we have adopted, and which, in its larger propor-

tion, is in operation since November 15th.
In reality it became necessary to give to federal justice its peculiar form and to define by a law, organic, liberal and consentaneous with the national character, the mode in which justice and the tribunals must henceforth exercise their elevated authority.

Antonomy secured, so ardently prayed for by the former provinces, the centralization of the general government had no longer a purpose. It became necessary, therefore, having adopted the system of the unity of of the general civil and criminal legislation, as more in conformity with fundamental rules of law and the constitution of political society, that a law be decreed tracing the boundary line between federal justice with the body of me between teteral justice with the hody of judges and tribunals which pertain thereto, and local justice, because the latter as to personages and extent of attributes must be restricted to that which may be established by the reservoir in the control of the co lished by the separate constitution of each

After the grand lines of judiciary organization, lollowed reforms and improvements in our criminal legislation and a code was decreed, taking into consideration at the same time the most liberal and most humane doctrines with the most solid guarantees for liberty, life, property and the rights connected therewith.

regards the civil code, the work that contributed most by the uniformity of its empire throughout the republic to consoli-date the federal union of Brazil into one only country, the government, convinced that this vital necessity can not be postponed, has already contracted for a project which will serve as a hasis for your deliberations, and everything leads to a helief that we shall have a work worthy of the civilization of our time, while respecting, as far as pos-sible, the traditions predominating in ou history, in our race and, above all, in the Christian sentiment of the Brazilian people,

It was also necessary to elevate the level of the two classes which, under the long dominion of the extinct empire, suffered the most without rebelling, waited the longest without being disheartened, shed the most blood for the liberty and integrity of the country, without their sacrifices and their heroism having any expression, save the submission of automatons, obeying the directing power. If there are glorious facts in our past, if there is a record that hunors human bravery and conrage, these belong to the Brazilian army and navy.

Both suffered, both struggled, both possess names as famous as those of the most celebrated captains, and, with all this, neither ever filled in its country a position compatible with its grand destinies and the height of the incalculable services rendered to the cause of Faithful to the rules of onler and liberty. discipline, holding the principles of subor-dination as most sacred dogmas, to which the soldier can not refuse obedience without the soldier can not reduce obedience without betaying honor and country, the Buzzlian army and navy were punished long years, not submitting to affronts, but refining their patriotism in the crucible of day.

At the historical hour when it was necessary to save liberty and country, saving at the same time their own honor, the arm and navy fearlessly faced the dangers an the army uncertainties of the campaign undertaken against a tradition of three centuries and an institution spurious in America; and, institution spurious in America; and, as Providence and Justice are always on the side of the oppressed, the victory of the valiant soldiers and sailors of Brazil was certain, irresistible and fatal as destiny.

To the army and navy belongs the glory of having effected the revolution of November 15th, a date which will be from to-day forward the hegira of the Brazilian republie; and this victory represents so great amount of heroic sacrifices and of sufferings met with resignation, that even were no new organization to be made after the revolution in acknowledgement of services which the country will always retain in thankful remembrance, it would not be possible to delay decreeing teforms to place the armed lorces of Brazil in conditions to respond for the integrity of Brazilian territory, for the never to be broken maintenance of general

To attain so far reaching a desideratum it was indispensable to commence by the moral elevation of the Brazilian soldier, to give him the necessary instruction, to perfect him in the knowledge and use of arms; to form military discipline and character and to take from his services the classification of blood tax that they might be qualified as most elevated and most noble public office which a citizen is called upon to exercise. It was also requisite to elevate the level of superior studies, adapt them to the progress, programmes and advancements of modern civilization in those specialties which should be familiar to a soldier, and thus prepare the highest destinies for the youths who hasten ardently from all corners of the republic seeking places in the ranks of our army. These reforms are made, and time only can say if the programmes adopted require alterations in accordance with neces-sities verified and experience obtained.

What I have said with regard to the army is also applicable to the uavy, where the reforms realized adapt themselves entirely to the most perfected modern methods, which also was a just recognition of the profession of those who devote themselves to the rough life of the sea. All the reparations to which the military classes had incontestable right, however, were not effected. The endeavo of the old regimen was always to keep them of the old regimen was always to keep item yoked to ignorance, to reduce them to passive instruments; to oppress them by the barbarous system of terrorism, submitting the soldier failing in his duty to a tyramical penal system. It was therefore necessary penal system. It was therefore necessary that the republican government should take steps for the organization of a military rights, 200 will ordain to certify to the following:

penal code having in view principally jus-tice, which for the soldier cannot be torture

or social degradation.

With the cancelling of all the worn-out processes of the ancient regimen, I am convinced that upon the influx of modern spirit in the presence of new conceptions itary duty, the Brazilian soldier will from now onwards recognize that his strength lies in his self respect and in the sentiment of his own dignity. That only obedience to law and to his chiefs can elevate and lead him to glory; that his autonomy and his prestige glory; that his autonomy and his prestige as a class depend essentially upon the intel-ligent and thoughtful passiveness to which he should reduce himself in peace and war. Messrs, the Members of Congress: You

will have recognized by the study you have made of public affairs that the impetus given in all other branches of the administration was not only active, but provident. To destroy the incongruities of the past and harmonise the organs of public power with harmonise the organs of plinte power with the necessities of the present, and with the new institutions of republican politics, re-forms were required that would satisfy at once the exigencies of this regimen.

Much remains to be done, and the nation equires and expects much from your patriot-

But one year has passed since we com-menced the demolition of three centuries. This demolition has not been, nor will the devastation of a conqueror, because the country was ours.

Let us all take the straight path of the future. The more we keep ourselves serious and linn as conquerors, the more we shall approximate to the ideal to which those people aspire who seek in liberty the doinion of justice and right.

Let these be the aims of the new country,

only ones which can lead us to the altitude of the desany reserved for us America.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

From the Diaxis Official, November 13th.

THE COFFEE DECKEE.

Durce No. 998 B of November 12th. Marshal Manuel Deodoro th Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy in the name of the mation, decides to revoke, as in fact is revoked, the concession made to the company organized by Antonin Carneiro Brandao for issuing merchandise wairants, tegether with the exemption for two years, for the henefit of the produce, from export duties upon coffee sold for account of third parties in the anctions of the sail company.

The Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs will have it executed.

Assembly Rouge of the Pravisional Government of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, November 12th, 1890.

Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca. Maishal Mannel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief ol

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca. Kuy Barbosa.

This art was secured through the diplomatic intercention of the United States representative, to whom a representation was addressed by the foreign ordice expuries; of this city. We saw the protest same weeks since, but pending negotiations it was thought advisable not to discuss the question. We take pleasure in congratulating the amuster on withdrawing from an false and independing a position as that of the Brandar concession.—Eds. News.

#### STRAMSHIP DISCRIMINATIONS.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th November, 1890.

To the Editor:

To the Editor:

Mr. — We have read in the Riu News a camminication from the winthy Agent of the Royal Mail Co., Mr. Anderson, for whose explunation we are obliged and against whom we have not the slightest complaint; but against two of his emplayed we have, for they, during his absence, awal of their positions and seek to rate the company—or even more, were this pussible.

This is the reason why our complaints are long-standing, and the custom-house never made rither the releared to observation or request to the einnay. This is a very extended story that will hardly serve as an excuse.

As to the iclearations of Messrs W. Trout and Moreira Coelho & Co., they are prejudeed in this question; for the first is the ship-chandler of the company and must not offend his employers, and the latter cannot that ecompany the same ideas because an employe of the company arranged for them accures one that the continuous discounting these articles preserved in the effigeration.

We are receiving them had a short ime and upon a very small scale, which is hardly worth mentioning.

Behow we publish the certificates of the custom-

upon a very small scale, which is manifolding.

Behow we publish the certificates of the customhouse for a hetter appreciation of this question,
which is in the hamls of the commercial judge of
this Federal Capital.

Alves Nognetra & Co.

To the Inspector of the Custom-house of the Federal Capital:

Ist—At what time the goods consigned to Alves Nogueira & Dakalel and which came in the frigorific chamber of the Rayat Mail steamer "Thamnes" last voyage, proseeding from Southampton, arrived in the Gnanth Mona?

2ml—Had they been conferred at that time, or were they deposited in any custom-house store, if being too late to be retired?

3ml—In this same day and at what time any other goods of same kind, destined to any other commercial house and arrived by the said British Royal Mail steamer, were conferred?

Waiting dispatch you will oblige.

Rio de Janeiro, twenty-ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(Signed over a 200 rs. stamp:)

Alvest Nogueira & Co.

Alves Noguerra & Co.

For the "Guarda Moria" to infurm. C. House, 30th October, 1890, (signed) Sattamini,

The goods referred to in this petition were landed in the flock wharf of this C, hunse after 4 o'clock p, m. of the 14th of the enrent mouth; and by mider of the Agents of the British steamers "Thames" the said goods were transhipped in one fighter which laid in the said lock until 1 o 'clock p, m. of the following day.

By the "Guarda Moria" of this Custom-house, goods discharged before 1 o'clock of same day (14, and 15 o'clock of same day (14, and 15 o'clock of same day (14, and 15 o'clock of same day (14).

ed same kind, consigned to Moreira Coelhu & o and W. Trout, were conferred and delivered to

"Guarda Moria" 29th October, 1890

The "Guarda Múr." (signed) A. Hasselmann.

Nothing more was contained in the said docu-tiont, which I have faithfully translated from the riginal written in the Portuguese language to ch I refer.

hich I refer.
In testimany whereof, I set my hand and allixed
te scal of my office in this City of Rio de Janeim
this 14th day of November, 1890.

Johannes Jochim Christian Voigt. Sworn Public Translator.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

-A credit of 4,50m\$ more has been opened in the San Panlo state treasury for the survey of the river bottoms of the Carmo and Trete in the neighborhood of the capital,

- Jahn, state of São Paula, wants 3,000\$ from the state treasury for repairs on a road within that municipality. When the true republic cames, Jahn will take care of her own roads, perhaps.

- The contractors of the Santos port improvements have been authorized to extend the quays, and additional time has been granted for the comple tion of the work. The kernel of that nut is to be found in the last half.

From Ladario, Matto Grossa, comes the story of an old black man, who was persuaded that he was afflicted with a tape-worm. He uponed his stomach with a knile to extract the worm, and died the next day.

-A young woman, 14 years old, residing in Nietherny attempted snicide by taking a missture of Paris green, cement and sand! The attempt at turning herself into an artificial statue was not a

-According to a telegram published here on the Lithithe Commercial Association, of Maranhau, has sked Gen. Dendaro to give them a governor. Maranhan evidently sees no necessity for suffrage; King Log is better that Governor Stork any day.

-It is reported that Gen. Couto de Magalhães has left his whole fortune by will to the Viscunde de Orru Pretti. It is harely possible that the Gen, is in his right mind—hit we hope not. We should like to beheve him as mad as a March hare, when he made that will?

-A correspondent of the Diario Popular of São Paulo annunces the discovery of a petrified forest at Junery, in that state. The description of enominis frees, partly incovered, all turned into stone, leads to a slight suspicion that the discovery is partly a work of the magnatium.

The prisoners in the Glock-up" at Porto Alegie, Rio Grande do Sul, asked the chiel of police to let them celebrate the 15th by salters, music and illuminations. It is supposed that a manifestation was also contemplated in the chief's honor.

-The minister of finance promised his friends in Santos to be present at the inauguration of the in Santos to be present at the inauguration of the new customs storeliness. Phey are now really and were in have been formally opened on the 1ath, leat the minister was maile to be present. The authorities have therefore resolved to open them at once for husiness, and then formally inaugurate them when it suits the minister's convenience to make the journey.

-The statement published by Pathe Senna Freitas to the effect that Julio Ribeiro abjured Freitas to the effect that Julio Ribeiro abjured atheism on his death-bed and became reconciled to the church, is denied by Sr. Vicente de Carvalho, an intimate friend of the dead man. Carvalho relates that Ribeiro sent for him immediately after the priest's visit and charged him to defend his memory against whatever attack of the church. "Defend my memory," said the dying man. "Affirm that I died without recognizing the absurd Gol of Christianity.

-Telegrams from the states indicate a very show of enthusiasm on the 15th, oderate displays being purely official and military.

-The government has agreed to sell Messrs. Reinhardt, Lacenla & Co. 50,000 hectares of land in Mogy das Cruzes and S. Bernardo, São Paulo, on which to locate 5,000 families of immigrants.

-The parish priest at Juiz de Fóra, Padre Venancio Café, has published a letter advising his flock that the church will not recognize the civil ceremony as a valid marriage. After such civil ceremony all good Catholics must have the religious ceremony performed as hefore, under the penalty of heing considered by the church as living in illicit wedlock.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

· The São Paulo Mercantil of the 8th inst, hears that the Mogyana directors had accepted the fusion proposal of the Paulista company,

On the 11th inst. a director was appointed for e S. Paulo and Rio branch of the Central of Brazil railway. This is simply ridiculous.

On the 8th the government endorsed the interest guarantee of the state of Alagóas for a railway to connect with the Paulo Affonso line. The guarantee is 6 per cent, per annum.

—On the 15th a lucel journal mentions a report that the government had endorsed a 6 per cent. guarantee of the state of Sergipe on the capital for a railway from Propris to Villa do Capello. The maximum is fixed at 30,000\$ per kilometre.

-We see by our Santos exchanges that the papers were signed on the 8th for the sale of the transway lines, stock, etc., helonging to the City of Santos Improvements Co, to the Banco de Melhoramentos de São Paula for the sum of 1,200,000\$.

-On the 14th the Jornal do Commercio announced that the definite surveys of the Hararé and Santa Maria da Boca du Monte railway had been inanguated. After completion of these surveys the tax payers of Brazil will learn what amount they are engaged to pay to this enterprise in interest guarantees.

-At the meeting of the shareholders of the Oeste de Minas railway held on the 29th ult, it was decided to increase the capital to 34,000,000\$

—with authority to the directors to increase it to 40,000,003\$—mit di bribute as a bonis \$70,000\$ to the shareholders of the second series. Upon the new issue of 45,000 shares 20\$ is to called up.

-A decree dated on the 5th, and published on —A recree nate of the 5th, and phinished on the 12th inst, allows the Tipica railway to reduce the gange of the line from 1 metre to 6o centi-metres and to lay rails along the carriage road up the mountain. This is a bursing disgrace! If the few highways of Brazil are to the turned over to parisitical railway companies, it is time for another

#### KIVER PLATE ITEMS,

—Gold was up to 287 in Buenos Aires and 1361/4 in Montevideo on Friday last.

Reports have been current in Buenos Aires the past week that the Misiones treaty will not be confirmed.

—The October customs receipts at Montevideo nautunted to \$890,960.07, of which \$770,940.56 were from imports.

The increase in the number of deputies in the Uruguayan Congress involves an annual increase in expenditure of \$90,000. -Uruguay princoses to have a \$3,000,000 mortige hank, to assist in making her ruin more implete and disgraceful.

—We see by an exchange that the Orienta trainway of Montevideo, which cost about \$1,500,000, has been sold for \$250,000.

—The old government party is arming against the Union Civica in the province of Carrientes. An armed conflict seems almost unavoidable.

— The Argentine government conferred upon us e great compliment of declaring the 15th inst, a liday. That means, we presume, that May 25th at will be added to the plethora of Brazilian official holidays.

-It is hardly intelligible how certain Brazilians could burn incense to D. Enrique Moreno for a year or two, and then suddenly turn around to revile hun when his schemes failed, and he was revile him when his compelled to leave us.

—The Argentine government has taken over the foreign ubligations of the provinces, banks and municipalities—all bankrupt. Now let the liabil-ities of all the hankrupt speculators he assumed, and everyone will be happy.

—A cuslical necurred at Rosario on the 9th between the Celman and Union Civica factions, upon the occasion of the electural registry. The firing is described as spirited for a time, resulting in a considerable number of casualties.

-The financial situation in Tucuman is deplora-—The hinaccal situation in Tucuman is deplora-ile. The government house there was embargeed the inter day for a paltry 1,000 dollars for looking-glasses, and the governor had to come forward and pay the hill out of his awnpocket. —The South-ern Cross, October 24th.

CTI COST, OCHORT 2418.

Ten Frenchmen of a party of twelve from Chili arrived at Membraa the uther day on their last legs. They walked the whole way across the Andes, and were caught in a snow storm at the highest part of the road. Two of them pershed, and they lost all their hagange and lood, they say Chili is a poor country for emigrants from Europe, though good enough for coolies.—Buenos Aires Standard.

-We are glad to note a stiff increase of munici we are giad to note a stiff increase of municipal taxation on costly funerals proposed in next year's city budget. Of all the repulsive forms of display engendered by the crisic of prosperity that has ended so lamentably, no other is so repulpant to Christian feeling as the outrageous luxury of wee at the lunerals of the well-to-du; and anything tending to stamp it out a blessing.—Buenos Aires Standard.

-The following tables of imports and exports for first three quarters of the current year as compared with same period of 1889 are most interesting, as w the trade current is drifting

Imports:	1889	1890
Subject to thity		72,285,335
Duly free	. 25,287,564	36,926,337
Specie	11 5,752,040	6,692,275
Total	\$121,087,474	\$115,903.947
Exports:	1880	1890
Duly free	91,453,853	171,100,330
Specie	25,301,224	2,921,142

Total....\$116,754,077 \$174,021,472
Thus it will be seen that, in the imparts, those subject to fluty which are a turbes of consumption, etc., the falling off is must sensible, whilst in those free it tilty, which are roughly rathway material, machinery and articles for industrial enterprises, the increase is equally marked, the sprete irbiniss show a slight increase. In exports the figure-come like a revelation to point out the groung capabilities and producing powers at the country, the increase over 1889 being little short of 80 millions, or say nearly 50% at the total—but this is in paper! In speece the exports shour a decided falling off, say mearly 21/5 millions. Taken altogether, the figures are decadedly instructive, and will attract the attention of all interested in the varying fortunes of the River Plate, and we shall refer to them at Irisme,—linenos Aues Mainkrat. Total .. .. \$116,754,077 \$174,011,472

### LOCAL NOTES

- -The Hiazilian esquadrilla arrived at Barbulos on the 11th 105t.
- -We should like to manne if the salaries of the census commission are being paid regularly,
- -- It appears that the Zoosterma company is a going to boil down habies. It will reduce swine,
- -The employes of the Central railway shops talking of a hammet to ex-Minister Demetrio Riberro.
- -The S. Paulic lan school has just let loose oung gentleman whose name is Ricardino Sygamiringa!
- -A revolution seems to be imminent in Chili-The whole continent seems to be in a state of 100 litical eruption.
- -It appears to us that considerably more for was made over Lard Upper Meaton, than over the Tribune Lopes Troran.
- -The Bahia colony in this city met on the 12th and resulveil to offer a grand hanquet to Ruy. Bar bosa at some date early in December.
- -The committee appointed to collect famls for celebrating the 15th in the Gloria parish had such very poor luck that the money received was return ed to the subscribers.
- -A Parisian physician claims to cure phthisis with Prussic acid. A sufficiently large dose of the remedy will not only core phthisis, but any other evil which man inherits.
- -The first annuersary was celebrated on the 9th. On this day in 1889 Gen, Benjamin Constant Rotelho de Magalhões took the contract to declare the republic, and carried it out.
- -All the factories which compelled their employés to turn out in the demonstration to key Barhosa on Thursilay last and then docked them a day's wages, should be advertised,
- -On the 9th inst., according to the Novadades a military callet arrested a French entiren chin had been rule to his highness. The French citizen should have damaged the military student's frontisniece.
- -People in Rio are just many to see the "Smar necked Thunderloot's report on "public assistance," in haby farming, or whatever it has he was sent to examine, at the tax-payer's expense, in
- -- All things considered, Sr. Laibslin Nettin thinks he prefers running the museum as a permaneacy to figuring as a legislator, and be subject to re-election. The seat of Sr. Netto thus becomes
- -On the 12th the Diaras Official published the official recognition of the Brazilian republic by Switzerland and Italy. In the latter case, the Ital-ian government will acoust the electron of the Pres-ident before appuinting an envoy.
- -On November 10th the Discus Official reprints the Torrens law decree dated May 31st, which according to a foot-note was incorrectly published. Five months and a half are quite long enough to discover errors in decrees that are drawn up and signed d ht minute.
- -The Intchers of Rio on the 14th published in the Journal do Commercie a very sensible explana-tion of why beef is dear in this city. Minas Gerars is dearer to the minister of the interior than beef is in Rio; and we suggest a grive against beef. Let us eat mutton, or fowls!

- -The Uruguayan cruisers General Rivera and General Suares arrived in port on the morning of the 12th, to take part in the festivities of the 15th,
- -Must a free and independent elector take off his hat to a deputy? We saw it done in the Rua do Ouvidor the other day; and the legislator said "Cover yourself."
- -The intendentes have been requested by Dr —The intendence have been requested by Dr. Dermeval di Foncea and other petitioners to have the Rua do Onribar withened. It would be a great improvement without a both, but let us have a re-sponsible minicipal government first. There is altogether tun much jobbery just now.
- -The Jaboringman, Bethencourt da Silva, h received another government contract; he is to fiscalize the limites hult by the Evoneas company. We are in doubt as to a chore; in preference we mould tather go to Paris and study artificial, but as a change fiscalizing government contracts will be.
- -The father of a young omnon who had been seilnred by a young gentleman met the latir father in the painwesten on the righ and asked if the son rens going to marry the unfortunate gol, the low's father sont that his son rould not marry a mulatures, and the girl's father then showe a kinde into the aristocial.
- -Spection says that talking to an inattentive person is like sugaking into a tor tube with no one person is like speaking into a bir fulle with inco-at the other end. If you shout long coungli, som-mer may recentially come to (see a blad you) wan That is very much hore or 6.63 in regard to o-discussion of the mater front improvements before Castle bill and Botalogo.
- -A suggestion. The Irrislature will be an — A staggstion. The frystliture will be an-ranged into ten sessions. The first will be com-posed entirely of departures and senators that are gravanteed accounty-pllon ferre and will run from Normalier to Technairs. A session from May in August will be hold to allow movedmanted Tegisla-tors to submit their ideas.
- -Upon the motion of the pour stonal munirhief it has been decided that a sign-board shall be attacled to the doclling, No. 99 Figa; da Acelana, ção, where Gen. Deviloto resolved nion the republic as declared. We suggest that Gon. Deviloto synds word to the provisional municipal chief to look after municipal interests.
- A volunteer of the Portuguese patriotic batti —A volunteer of the Portuguese patronte hard how was taken so had on the creaning of the 9th the day before the fortalion embarked for the ser-of war, that he had down on the trans, rails in the Run da Miserrdondin and instead of going to Zan-lozia he is in the hospital. The direct of the tran-nas in the pay of the British government, probably
- -One whole page of the Paiz was employed or the 13th in a protest, in which norkingmen were any igan na province, in a more most angine in rice in aged to remain at home and not take part in the monopolici's manifestation to Ruy Builmost. If a true, to the effect that they were  $\delta \delta^{i}_{ijk}$ ,  $\delta^{i}$  to  $g_{ij}$ , then it must be confessed that the motest was a waster of good money. As a rule the deckingman thes just that this employer orders.
- -We see by The Trans of the 21st all, that Sir Richard F. Burton, the emment traveller and Ori requarity, tournou, the connect to treeler and Ori-curalist, died at Truste on the uncertong by at the age of 60. The decressed was Brutsh Consul at Soutes From 1884 to 1886, through the time he tracefled extensively through Brazil and the Pla-me republics. His most note multy true during that period was down the Kin São Francisco, an ecoming of a luch was afterwards published in london ander the title of PThe Highlands of Brazil.
- Hie representance of FI Victorial of Bosnos — The representative of FI Victoral of Buenos Aries, who is visiting Bio to take parl in the lestivities on the 15th, felt houself argueved by some remarks in the Irikamo of the roth in relation to the Argentine minister, D. Europea Morinos, Ascordingly he sent toro friends to demand a netaction, or a diself. The direction of the Prilinga, finencer, voly properly declined in recognize the gentlemin as an authorized representative or the Argentine manister, and their bor electrical to grant the satisfaction demanded. It must be conseed that the Armond representance's rota of Lacentzation is decidedly peculiar.

  —The naturation Postugueses battalian numbered.
- The patriotic Portuguese battalion immulered tho, none to less, and left to home on the 10th too, much a less, and left to home on the roth. The number of unspective Pertuguess seeking employment in Brazil levies quite a brance in avoir of the Pertugues of one hore. We reger to note that Dr. Figuence seek Magai are, the relies of the Dirac de Coomesco, in the orient of the Adde de Risk did not go. The capanior of the latation also diracted at the last or ment, and a light later on. As a religious from Lisbon see, the columners are to be so in at once to Mirci, or us hope that the method, orphim and editors will not delay their departure.
- O Pace furnishes statistics as to the molescore of the new Brazilian legislators, which we mire tali

	Senate,	C	h	amhe
	Lawyers 14			íις
	Farmers 12			15
	Armyofficers In			28
	Naval do 2			ŋ
	1 apitalists			6
	Lambonners 7			7
1	Bankers			4
1	Physicians 6			29
ı	Public cuplity € 3			3
ı	Professors 3			1.i
ı	Engineers			4
ı	Jmlges			ò
	Innrnalists 2			ń
ı	Diplomats			í
	Artisan			
	Pharmacists 1			
	h?			roh.

- -The total immigrant arrivals in Brazil lust only were 11,494.
- The private subtler of the 10th infantry who killed a corporal of the same regiment last month, has been condemned to death. He will be eventually pardonest, of course.
- —According to the Paiz, the celebrated "Juca" Reis, who was sent to Fernando de Noronha because the chief of public missed on it, is miw at Mattusinhos, Portugal.
- On the 15th the Journal do Commercio hears that Mr. B. Byrne, so nell known in Rob as the superintendent for many years of the northern points coast service, had been elected a director of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company.
- —We have to record the death, on the 12th mst, of Dom Pedro Maria de Lacerda, Conte de Santa Fé, Bishingor Kio de Jamerra, in ho fost rear. He had been critically ill for some time. His funcial book place in the 14th, and mas crlebrated with the customary ceremoner.
- —On the 15th the minagement of O Pair has changed. The report was that the offices sectionsly offended Sr. Mayrink by permitting an advirus-ment to appear on the 15th appealing to the corking ment and to take part in the Riv Barlosa manifestation, and Sr. Mayrink don't O Pair.
- —The ceremony of murriding that slab to advise osstriny that Gen. Develore resulted at No. 10, 17 for the Archamacho, on November 13th, 1880, and that Dr. lose Feits de Cunh Wener's o as president of the minimpal mendanter on November 14th, 1890, was duly performed upon the lattic date.
- —Ordinary regard for truth obliges us to clare that the hats of the repersentatory of latrones of head rogering in the Rar Briston cession near in excel (are condition). We shall be not necessary his in Table 3, the state of the tool miles of patient, there were so many young women
- —At the head of one of the near broad adoing companies in the procession on the 17th, ons a man with a wooden leg. If all the coldders customers were allowed in this manual and our ratio lation is not recommens—a pen of boots would lest a man trace as long as a more three case. And this would not be good for coldders.
- —On the afternoor of the 12th, after a cryoppress or dry, a shorp squall struck the cry,
  oppress or dry, a shorp squall struck the cry,
  arcompaned by funtorin, lightning and rum. A
  noat of the U.S. correlte Foor was most in
  the pumpt action at a launch of the war arconal
  which two amy officers were coming ashire, and
  who indeed the launch at our is the aid of the
  American state. American sadors,
- American smorts.

  —Those who wish to see the grandinor future to which we are coming should go in the Pars extended to which we are coming should go in the Pars extended by the Companha Geral Construction for the three blocks between the Tracessa de S. Francisco and Kan dos Omiros, with the Omirological on the other. It is enough to make one drawn of Paris moder Napulson III and make II insured in the internal leading the properties of the
- —Viscoulle the Beautripaire Roban, no dunh a puzzical latinar, has written Dr. I miss de Sonza, the duction of the Mint, that "mon intensite calitration" depends the rithness of the Brazilian sail. The essential battons—assisted by seamal battons—acid lung happiness to "on persons," A mobleman may be excissed for calling a Buardan entiren a "peasont," but if a fellow trust that in a real repudite, los pay month be broken.
- he briden.

   The manufestation to St. Rity Balbosa, minister of finance, on the 13th, and large, and made an imposing display. We have no means of determining the number of prode in fire. On setmate case fire (florand), but a finent arro is accustomated to employ farge bodies of floraries assy that the actual number of operatives would not exceed one thousand. There arrive a great many carragges, and a number of case containing machinery and symbolic defines were in the line. We noted a large number of company promoters in the display. We cannot believe the arways excession of the superior of company promoters in the display.

hange uninter of company promoters in the display.

—We cannot believe that anyone semonsly onco-tains such in uler, but we have heard it repeatedly whispered ladely. that the monactive is to be existed with General Dendoro at its, head. It is always added that the General house if its outpossed to such a sleep, but that his elettices are desirous ad-haeing the distinction conferred upon him. We had not repeat the timion because or clinical types of or even probably, but movely to show how easy to good people of the extraction even fails a repeat milliont even a word of in lightation or remon-strance.

#### WENCESLAU GUIMARĀES

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES.

We have the extremely panulal duty of registering the sudden death, from a cru-foral rangestion on the Light mestant, of Wencesland or Soura Gamurdaes, one of the most respected and influential merchants of this city. Still in the prime of his, strong, active, andattons, and public spirited, his minimely death leaves a vocant place in this community which it will be very difficult to till. He was a man cries took an intelligence, treatly supported the results of the consideration of which he brought a pack on intelligence, ready sympathy and minimally sound judgment. And with all these he also passessed in a high dispect the council of thich he brought a pack of the consideration of which he brought a pack of the language of this convictions, a quality of character which is unhappedy very arrayly found in these thays of mercantile tunidity and subservency. While we shall miss his sympathetic emapamonship and wise coursel, we shall miss still more that lankness of spinion and sincerty of un pose which he possessed in so high a degree. His has is me which will not only be mounted by those who knew him intimately, as it was our good future to do, but it is one which will be widely felt by those who were ever benefitted by his contageous championship of every cause which tailed.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The Campinas tramway company has resolved upon an increase of capital.
- -On the 10th inst. the "Estrato de Ferro e La roma Rio e São Paulo" company was formally organized.
- -- l'he "Carva Commercial de Depositos e Desrapital 250,000\$, has begun lusiness in São Paulo.
- -A decree dated on the 7th approved the stat-tes of the "Commercia de Matte" company. The capital is 10,000,000\$!
- -On the 8th the shareholders of the Integridade itemance company decided to establish a hanking department to their business.
- -The shipments of gold by the Tagus on the 14th order rry large; it is supposed that the Banco National alone shipped £6.00,000.
- —On the roth inst, the exchange of the shares of the Bairo Celonisa for e Agricola for strint inf the Bureo de Ciedua Universal was annomiced,
- -Opinions were various as to how much exchange the Treasury took similar the week, morely £1,000,000 appeared to be the general esti
- -the Labanderias Plummense company has also joined the S. Lazaro company, which appears determined to absorb a company of some description every day.
- -A runnin has reached us that the Treasury- in exchange for the taking off of the 5 per cent, additional lerust for emanagration—will increase taxa-tion by 10 per cent, on January 1st.
- -A credit of 75.570\$880 has been opened for account of the minister of foreign affairs to meet the responses of the Missinnes houndary commis-sion. This business refl ison be as costly as a erai, if these credits comming.
- -On the Stir the Banco de Canções e Descontos, capital 5,000,000\$, the Industrial de Olaria, capital spo, onos, and the belificadora companies, were all to mally installed. The last was a special partner-ship and has become a joint stock rompany.
- -- We see by the Diarry, of Surreadin, that the Banca Umão de São Paulo has purchased the Salto Granie, at Itapeva, in that municipality, for the sam of Soycoo\$. If the Banco Unifo and Range Me-thoramentos keep on, they will soon own all the saleable property in São Pardo.
- -We have heard it said that in one of the notary's offices in this rny yesterday there cas regis-tered a procuration from Urigina with powers to contract a hum for £5,000,000 at an interest not to exceed for meter, early per ammin, for that republic. — Formal do Communica, Navember 12th,
- -On the 14th the eastim-house author posted a notice that the building would be closed on the 14th, but open on Smulay, 15th, for examing dispatches of merchandise, and granting up the 19th for the payment of duties under the courff upon such dispatches as are conferred.
- -A report has been current here that Urugnay intends to place a ban of Z<sub>2</sub>, one can in this mar-ket. Why not? The Baings having refused, un-less a automature guarantee is given, it is a good time for Rin's guest financial lights to show how much better they are do. The mobile is that Uruguay will not notat Brazilian paper?
- ...On the 15th the Banco Sul de Minas, capital 2,000,1000\$, was definitely organized. On the same day the Tuturana Flummense (dyers), capital 200,000\$, was also organized and the substribers of the Banco da Capital Folleral announced that this idea nas abandimed, the projected bank to be substribers by a hanking and mercautile enterprise,
- The Critica Industrial has presented Sr. Bota-The Critici timistical has presented 5t. from-logo, the inspector of the Kin custom house, with a gold card. This seems rather mean; after what Sr. Botafogu and his chief, fen. Barbusa, have done for the Critici Inhistiral, a clean 1,000,000\$ in neir 4 per cent. gold bands for each of them would be no more than a decent recognition of ser-wices reinfered. viers rendered.
- The governor of Rin de Janeiro has granted a 50 years concession to St. John Julian Manso Sayño for the diamage, lighting, mater works, vtc., of the rity of Vassonias. The concession includes a 6 per rent, guarantee in 1500 cm 8 for 2n years. If the state governments are going to guarantee enterpress of this character, nothing but a surface gold mine will suffice to meet the expense.
- —In response to an application for the creation of a lank fin the express purpose of indemnifying slaveholders for the host of their slaves under the aboltion law of 13th May, 1888, the minister of finance gives the following pointed anxier: "Justice and better would it he to consult the natural somewhat the highest consulting the ex-slaves without must to the Treasny. Indefende." Brown! The muister can count upon our approval on that score. A better reply could not have been made.

  On the 12th remove were cloudiful to account In response to an application for the creation
- tetter reply could not have been made.

  On the 12th runners were plentiful to account for the "shunp" in the exchange market. A hifference of upinou between Gen. Barhosa and his clud as the Barahla collec concession; a complaint by Gen Peixoto in the name of the army to Gen. Deodoro as to linancial and agricultural measures, involving large gains for some favored persons, etc. About as good an explanation of the decline in rates as any other, was that this was atoling more than the inevitable result of the mixance in rates thating the first week of the month.

-A decree dated on the 8th authorizes the transfer of the Jaragua, Alagons, port improvement concessions to the Empreza Industrial e Construcções Hydraulicas.

—By a decree of the 12th the holder of the con-cessions for the Icapára, S. Paulo, port improve-ments and for the caual to connect S. Paulo and Saula Catharina, was authorized to transfer his monopolies to the Construcções Hydraulicas Co.

-A decree dated on the 7th inst, and published on the 13th modifies the June 28th decree and contains an article [No. 11] that offers a 6 per cent per annum guarantee on 10,000,000\$ to parties who will sell land in Europe to vuluntary immigrants for Brazil.

—Decrees ilated on the 9th opened supplementary credits for the department of foreign affairs to the amount of 567,676\$224. The appointment of the republican representatives abrual caused additional expenses will travelling allowances, the River Plate mission also cost something, and the Missiones commission required 125,000\$ instead of the 50,000\$ uriginally decreed for it.

—On the 14th a decree dated on the 12th inst, was published which declares the laws of Novem was published which declares the laws of November, 1885, fixing the budget, will rule during 1801 until the legislature votes new laws. The expresses voted by the provisional government are to be abded to the 1885 estimates. A fortnight is fixed for sending in estimates by the various departments, and exceeding amounts appropriated for certain purposes in strictly forbidden, under pennity of responsibility, to all Treasury officials from the minister down.

-A decree dated on the 11th modifies the decree —A decree dated on the 11th modifies the decree of October 13th relative to the organizalism of joint stock companies on the following points: 1st,—Companies enjoying a public (nc) interest guarantee from the general government may roganize moder the combitions of the decree of January 17th, which are to per cent, of capital point before organization and 20 per cent, before trusters may be made. 2nd,—Companies with state guaranteers may organize in the territory of the guaranteering states under the January decree, or at the Federal Capital under the decree of October 17th.

-The following amounts appeared as "aid to agriculture" upon the balance sheets of the banks

8, 187, 190\$806
18, 139, 929, 809
640,754 780
10,042,847 880
9,2119,65 1 740
1,366,000-692
20,349,041 (00)
581,215 795

68,571,021\$562

-On October 31st the banks of issue had in circulation:

Banco do Brazil, old issue	11,337,350\$
do new do	2.1,209,bno
Banco dos Estados Unidos	50, 104, 040
Banco Nacional, old issue	201,000
tlo new do	45,323,860
Banco União de S. Paulu	7,739,700

139,005.550\$ against 116,756,150\$ on September 30th No ligares have been published in Rio from the banks at Para and for the southern district and that at Bahta had in circulation 5,500,000\$.

-By the balance sheets dated on the 31st alto.

the 'Preasury had to its credit the following Banco do Brazil . 9, 486,657\$\$20 Banco Nacional 2,304,017 390

11,880,715\$210 Banco do Brazil, Treasury notes... 5,900,000\$000 Banco Nacional, acct. current.... 716,229-270

6,616,229\$270 6,616,229\$270 During October the Banco dos Estados Unidos appears to have settled its indebtechess to the Treasury.

-In its notice of the transfer of the trans lines etc., of the City of Santos Dipprovements Co. to the Banco de Methoramentos de S. Pardo, the the Banco de Methoramentos de S. Paulo, the Mercantil of São Paulo says: "We know that before signing the documents the ducetory of the Banco Methoramentos refused a profusol about 200 contos de reis (200,000\$) ou this bismess." If it is not asking too much, we should like to know by what right, or privilege, the directors of a company become entitled to "profus" on negotiations effected in their official character and for the account of their associates? In case of a lossy, would the directors assume that; and if not, why are they entitled to the profus? In our opinion there is allogather too many profus accuning to the directors in these speculative transactions.

—It is reported that yesterday there was sienced

-It is reported that yesterday there was signed a decree incorporating with the public domain the a decree incorporating with the public domain the dower properties of the Conde d'Eu, consisting of lands in the states of Paraná and Santa Cathacina. We know that before the givernment definitely decided upon the matter, a great number of distinguished prists were consulted who gave opinious in accordance with this resolution.— Journal do Commercia, November Liph. Conde d'Eu is a Brazillan citizen and has no recourse against this decision of the provisional government; we are inclined to believe that were he a foreigner, the decision—even indorsed by so-called distinguished jurists—would have required some serious consideration. It is a gross breach of contract, of course; but that apparently troubles neither the jurists, nor the government.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 14th	, 1890,
dn do do do in U. S.	7 d.
no \$1.00 (U. S. com) Brazilian gold 13	75 CH \$827 800
do do do do in U.S.	rs.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 8) per &c ste ) in Brazil-	00 c
Value of £1 sterling 10 10 10	11.74 F435

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

November 10. Difficult takes at the banks over 2.1% or Lamboli, 4-00-400 on Eura and 4-00-400 on Hambing at on the xits-2-xis on the New York at sight. Unit-withing was reported at 5-15 on handers and 32 on London office, but these was rudning doon at connected exchanges and the xits-2-xis on New York at sight. Unit-withing was reported at 5-15 on handers and 32 on London office, but these was rudning doon at connected exchanges and at 1-xis on and the self-within highers at 1-xis of the sollens at 1-xis on the xis of the sollens at 1-xis on the xis of the sollens at 1-xis on the xis of the xis of xi

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

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#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th November, 1890.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee —The week has been a very quiet one, and the sales to not probably reach your bayes. Saturday was, and to-day to a 'egal hobday, and boders notes and information at stemory' agencies are generally mobilismable to flat are figures are enths meage. Receipts are very small, but it is probably that the hindrays have stanck implayers offer rates by down, and, if the tailways can uncet demands upon them, we aill probably see a sharp increase fail this needs. On the rath brokers is animally mobilism of the brokers is animal probably and the probably has been seen animal probably for the reaching of the rath brokers is animally mobilism of the reaching of the reaching

is volunge narries dropped sharply, only to recover the next day. Dit the arth a decree of the Provisional Government was published cauceling the favors, granted St. Camero Bondhu far bolding and mous and exporting office free of duties. We opine that mothe weight was given the matter, which was never likely 1 base been a section feature the office tale, the order tale for the order tale, the order tale for the order tale for the order tale of tale of the order tale of th

44, (or lings F a the same time the daily foreign clearances at the cust use amount to:

		i ju internitie	
		rans) lings.	
Uhe	160	isels chared with coffee are:	
(	nite	of Mates :	bags.
Non-	13	New York Brotte Rhole	30,000
	14	do Amer su Finnae do.	13,000
F	nic	pe:	
N ov	12	Hamling Ger str Bakia	3,211
	13	Genna hal sn Person	3,500
	14	Havie I etc Paralyla abt.	800
	14	London the str Bigus	1,000
	14	Marsalles Ital str Tibet	3,8 20
		Odessa ilo	500
F.	4se i	oheve;	
Nov.	6	River Plate F1 stt Médoc	740
	10	ila Bi str Clyde	1,228
	ŧ1	Cape Town Lubrator	3,000

Brokers' quot	ations on the 14th	were:	C H.
	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.	value.
Vashed	nominal	nominal	-
in perior,	do	do	-
found 1st	do	do	- 7
Regular ist		11\$100-11\$400	_
ordinary ist	7 220- 7 560	10 600⊶11 100	-
Poort and		10 200-10 500	
Indiniary and	6 200- 6 870	9 200-10 100	_

The paula on Saturday was advanced by 250 15. per 10 kilos.

Vessels loc	ading and to load.	bags.
New York	Br str Halley	5,000
Baltimore	Amer bk Baltimore	_
New Orleans	Br str Lassell	15,000
Hamhurg	Ger sir Valparaiso	2,200
Marseilles	Pi str Promence	1,500
Trieste	Aust sir Szechenyi	5,500
do	,, Thisbe,	1,000
Cape Town	Nor bg Larkan	3,500
Cape of Good Hope	Dan bg Rohl	3,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DR JANRIRO.

-								~,	,,,	272	***	•	
Steamer freight_=00 primage	Exchange on London	do No 7	N. Y per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock.	Clearances	Total Shipments bags	" Elsewhere	# Cape	P Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
	Nom.	9\$900	10\$300		188,056	158	;	;	;	:	1	£96,0r	Nov. 10
30° C	Nom.	9.900	10,300		142.292	:	3.314	1,228	1	2.085	;	7.550	
150	23% d	10,200	17,500		194.747	105	7.523	;		2. 375	5,248	10.078	Nov. 12
200	24	10,200	10,500		185,979	500	13,089	1.898	;	3,103	8,088	4.3.4	Ncv. 13
: c -	Nom	10,200	10 500		170,600	21.896	20,075	1.342		3,812	14,921	4.646	Nov 14
-		:			173.378	;	;	:	:	1	;	2.778	Nov 15
						171,181	74,016	8.292	3,000	\$0,180	47.544	110.931	Nov. 11 Nov. 12 Nov. 13 Nov 14 Nov 15 since 1st Nov
		;	:	_	:	:	1 090,444	79.286	25,050	303.289	682, Bog	1,100,848	Totals since 1st July
			0	477	11.0	OF	E.E.	F D	E P				

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Ri - Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market

1	-	!		
911F 81	1756 6	:	,	do do
6 800	6\$800	:	:	Cood and, per so kilos
19 3116	18%	:		expenses and freight by steamer
7 250	7\$250	:	:	Pices. Regular 1st, per 10 kilos
3-1 8 300	300 80 500			Steamer treight, U. States
24	p X62	:	,	Exchange, commercial sig
firm	firm	firm	firm	Market
3,000	2,000	2,000	-	do Europe
8,000	5,000	:	:	Shipments for U. States bags
14,000	16,000	18,000	17.000	do Santos
5,000	10,000	8,,60	11,000	Receipts yesterday,
186,000	194,000	192,000	188,000	Stock this morning, bags
Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	
•	_	_	_	

#### imports.

There has been a fan amount of business doing tor the last There has been a fair amount of business doing to the last week. Flour has shown some movement and the manket is reported firm, but prices me irregular. Another cargo of Pitch pine and also once of Swedish have arrived; the latter is an order and so fait the former is not reported sold. The markets for pine are still firm. Kensene is again quoted lower and is now reported litt. Land also has declined, under mitter free receipts, while Indian Corn is higher and stendy at the advance. Rice is unchanged. Codfish shows some improvement for Camalian fish and dealers are asking rather high pinces for the best marks, which are scarce. Receipts of Notwegian have been small and stocks are somewhat reduced. Flour.—Receipts and seed and sealers are somewhat reduced.

Flour Receipts have beee;		
Finance, from the United States	670 7,300	brls.
Sales and withihawals for the week are about and stocks in first hands are estimated to be:	7,970	

19,000 bils. American 1,000 ... Trieste

20,000 brls.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz:

Rosin—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 6\$500— \$\$000 per bel, for the usual marks. Bran.—City mills is still quoted at 1\$\$00—2\$200 per bag, and no foreign has arrived.

Turpentine. - Receipts nil and unotations about un-changed at 530-560 is, per kilogramme.

changed at 530-560 is, per kilogramme. **Hay.**—Receipts are 440 hales per *Chehidey* from the River Plate. Brokers continue to quote at 65-70 is, per kilogramme.

River Plate. Howers continue to spine at \$5 = 518 per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—River Plate is quoted bigher at \$50 = 580 per kige per bag, and the marker is remoted sendly. Receipts \$7,529 lags per steamers.

Coal.—Receipts since our lest report have been to \$7.520 lags per charie M. Laur, then tracifif to \$7.520 per per leader \$7.520 pe

Rice.—Receipts inf and dealers are firm at 95000-95200

per nag.

Codfish—Receipts are 815 cases. Notwegian per Urngnay.

The demand has been fairly satisfactory and stocks are extracted to be about 4,500 table Caradian and 6,500 cases Non-wegian. Dealers guide, a tetal, Caradian tubs 10\$5005

235000 and Notwegian cases 7,5000—24\$5005.

#### BAHIA.

BAHIA.

From Messra, Vanghan, Mi Nam & Co's Market Report, dated October 30th; in manactions for expant Small shipments are being made to New York by deders on mall shipments are being made to New York by deders on mall spine of the part fortisight at 4500 – 4500 per 10 kdos. But these currency prices could not be usuanted on account of the shap advance in exchange, and the last pure part of the shap advance in exchange, and the last pure part of the shap advance in exchange, and the last pure part of the shap advance in exchange, and the last pure part of the shap advance in exchange, and the last pure part of the shap advance in exchange have for the part of the part

400 100s.

TOMAGO.—Nothing Idain: Thunderstoms and tains have set in and are considered most beneficial to the growing crop which is expected to be a very large one.

Francia is.—Chaircret to lead at northern ports, via Pernambuco f. o., to a United States port; Nor bk. Matsail, accord by such properties of the control of the control

#### SANTOS.

Messrs. Naumann, Gepp & Co., write under date of November 1st:

vender 111.

Covern.—Accumulation of stocks in consequence of the heavy receipts throughout last month, obliced dealers to meet the market fieely at prices forthcoming from consuming centres, and the month closed the control of the

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomsen & Co's. Market Report, dated October 31st:

HIDES. - With reference to salted there is nothing of interest

October 31st!

Hidde, -With reference to salted there is nothing of interest to report.

Our rates of exchange having experienced a considerable rise during the latter part of the month, business, in produce has since then come almost the month, business, in produce has since then come almost the solution of the produce has since then come almost the solution of the produce the process.

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Supplies of my business to submat at once to much lower to produce the produce of the prod

edd dig, per kilo I. o. b. with steamer freignt and commisson.

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1889 salled dry 359,178 130,001 162,160 Europe ....... 380,017 267,821 United States .... 147,828

# SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER II.

CARDIFF -- Br ship General Domville; 1530 tons; Corbett; 50 ds; cool to Central of Brazil inilway.

50 ns. cort to central of fraut initivay. Grandfrancii— Nor Ig Nardon: 336 tons; Jensen; 68 ds; cod to João Correia Pacheco & Co. Mrmal—Ger by Alfinia Helme; 340 tons; Marger; 82 ds; pine to Chr. Heelsher & Co. MARSBILLES—Swed by Saga; 299 tons; Johansen; 60 ds; sundries to order.

Mossoro'-Bir bg Endymion; 252 tons; Trinick; 17 ds; salt to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

NOP. 12.

HRINNWES-Amer bk Yohn Harrey; 699 tons: Phelan; 64 sk; pine to order.

MARKELLES: "And the You', 190 tons: Ivanich; 48 di; similities to Karl Yohn's Committees to Karl Yohn's Committees to Karl Yohn's Committees to Karl Yohn's Committees to Salonia & Ginmardes.

Mar'an Non-ling Proving 690 tons: Marchusen; 19 di; salt to order. NOP. 12.

to order, NOV. 13.

Cakuter—Nor ship Prince Albert; 1564 tons; Hansen; 58 ds., coal to Royal Mail company.

Operro - Port his Fines and Gonal, 549 tons; Coellu; 40 ds; sundire ste tosta Sindes & Co.

NOT 11 PARAMARIBO --Bi bk Jumia, 1043 tons; Rabinson, 69 ds condenser damaged; bound for Calentta

NOP 16 San Nicotas Ger bk Fritz von der Lancken, 323 tons. Freese, 41 ds; hly to J. de Sonza & Co.

DEPARTMENT OF BORRIGN PESSELS

NOTEMBER 11.

Basheros: Not bk Lorenzo; 1,(19 tons; Sakkerstadt; ballest.

ACU: 12.

New CHERANS—Br ship Newman Hall; 1,527 tons; Rhodes;

A'OF 12.

New CHI RANS—Be ship Newman Hall; 1,527 tons; Rho-bollost.
A'OF 13.

TATAAT—B ship TEnone; 1,401 tons; Beale; bollost.
N'OF. 14.

NA Ao —Be keeker Hine; 5-6 tons. Cann; bollost.
A'OF, 15.

MAASHAM—Datt k Nultura; 4-51 tons. Res; studies.
Missono'. Be lag Newk; 198 tons; Davies; ballost.
A'OF - 6.

EDAA—Br Ship Treib; 1,199 tons; Cheave; bollost.

Gray - Brishio Arrie: 1,190 tons; Cheaver; ballast

CLE TRED AND READY FOR SEA.

Harbados -- Nor bk Hofding; ballast. Valgaratsu-- Bi slop Boadicer; do.

—It str Computer of the Have line, from the River Plan-hound for Have, was towed in here on the rith, with shaft Lecken, by the Lamport N 1bil str Drudin.—It is Lamport in —It is Lamport with the high condensing apparatus out of order.

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

There are no charters reported for the week. Freights Steamer:

Lisbon f. v.	378 6d	128 bit
PESSELS AFLOAT & I	OTDING IN	)R R10
Admiral	Cardift	3 Oct.
America	Glasgow	r6 Oct.
.1 lfhald	Cardiff	
Algoma	Cardiff	
Alhe	New York	
Arraona	Cardiff	13 1)ct
Amily	Cardiff	13 Oct
Antoinelle	Cardiff	18 1)ct
didl	Liverpool	
Anon	Liverpool	
A.rel	Gefle	
Allida	Greenock	6 Sept
Adebaran	Finne	10 Oct
Asiana	. Cardiff	

Asiari Birnam Wood, Belar Recar. Belgium Uharits Contary
City of Livespool.
City of Livespool.
City of Livespool.
City of Livespool.
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Paterno
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Priscilla
President
Prince Evidentik
Pepta Hampton Re Pensacora Cardiff Soderhamn Genoa Rusario Liverpool ı Öct

10 Oct 10 Oct

ARRIVALS OF FORRIGV STEAMERS. WHERE PROM CONSIGNED TO DATE

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1	FOREIGN SAL RIO DE Y	LINC $INE$	i $VES$ $IRO, N$	SELS IV OUEMBE	R 16th, 1890.	2,6
	NAME	\$204	AR- RIVED	WHERE	CONSIGNEE	53
	p (ora	1416	Det 22	Cardiff	Mess Maritimes União Industrial	7,590
ľ	p Cora p LydiaSkolfield ik Baltimore ik Adelaide ing Good News	695	Nov. 5	Balimore, Balimore	Levering & C Levering & C Dkell, Wilson & C W Gnimatães & C	: c.
11	sk John Harvey J	1190	1.5	DITHIESWICK.	Dkell, Wilson &C W Gnimarães &C	2,192
h	A recutine alc Belamma alg Seg dos Açores ble Leopoldma Anstrian	888	Sept. 7.	Macáo Macáo	Norton & C To order	_ 1
ľ	bk Leopoldma . Austrian	1454	Nov. 3	Macáo	P Bernaides & R	10,342
1	bk Slavia bk Josef	463	Nov. 1	Marseilles : Marseilles	Fo order K.ul-Valas & C	-
		1427 (Soo)	Sept. 11	Shields Cardat	In distress Wilson Sons & C t ent. Braz. R R	3, 197
	sp Co. of Y.u'th bk Dalhanna	972	1)c1 22	Cardill	Wilson Sons & C I ent. Braz. R. R. Cent. Braz. R. R. Gent. Braz. R. R. Berla & C Norton, M'w & C I ent. Braz. R. R.	
	bk Samurkand sp Favonits	1462	21	Tardiff	Notion, Ww & C	20,515
	sp Harvest Queen bk Qu'n of North	391	21	Rosano	Duvivier & C	Ji.
1	ble Alumbagh	1003	27	Cardiff	Wilson Sous & C	207,614
Ì	sp Bacchus	1250	27	Rangoon P Adel tide	ttent, Braz, R. R. Cent, Braz, R. R. Berla & C. Norton, M'w & C. Norton, Braz, R. R. Durwier & C. Fro ender Wilson Sours & C. Lage & Irindo Norton, M'w & C. Rio Flour Mills Fo onder G. Gudgeon & C.	4
	lng Hornet	\$07 506	28	Mossoró Rosario	G Gudgeon & C	-1
1	bk Martdan sp Snargow	1737 2263	Nov.	Rangoon . Greenock	Watson, R & C	. 639
1	Sp Angie 3 Law sp Gea. Domville	1175		Cardiff .	Norton, Ww & C tent Braz R R, Drawtier & C To culer Wilson Sours & C Lage & Hundin Norton, Ww & C Rin Flour Mills To index G Godgeon & C John Moste & C Watson, R & C C Godgeon & C To order Cent Braz, R, R, Farrar solt, & C	31,36
1	bg Endymon	251 1018	1:		Foraz Sob. & C	363
	he Roll	172		Mossaró	L Dias & Irmão Ferraz Sob. & C	,,
d	bg Catherine bk Arica French			Macao New York		1,737
1	bk Paul Barbe German	1210	Oct, 1	Cardui'	Cent. Braz. R.R.	33.811
	bg Trust	360 506	Sept.2	Rosario	. Cent. Braz. R.R Silva & Pinna . J. de Souza & C . De M. Suell & C . C. Hecksher & C	1 2
	bk Anadae bk Mama Helen- bk F.y d L'cker	503 0 34	1	Mend	. C Hecksler & C J. de Sonza & C	4
1	Halian	323				32,248 :
1	bk Batimore bk N. Catharma	160	Nov.	Marseilles Sia. Cath	In distress Duvivier & C a L. Rumaguera	
	Vorwegian bk Hindeo	. 515	Oct	7 Marseilles	Avenuer, D. & C Karl Valus & C	4 970
٧	bg Lukin bk Uoke bk Sigish	33	5 2	3 Massaró .	. Sabota & G. . Vicina M. & A.	1 111,726
U	bk New Zealant	1. 63	2	Macao	Ferraz Sob. & C Royal Mail	720
1	bk DleKnadsen bk Hofding	. 45	5 2	Rosano	d. F. P. Passos J. de Sauza & C	y.
	bk Prince Louis bk OleKindsen bk Hofding bg S. N. Hanse sp Germanic	1 20	7	7 Macao	Lloyd Braz.	5,397
	bk Ingoniar bk Duisbing	99	5 5	g Cardiff	B. Rodrigues &C	54.540
	bk Frank bk Royal Visito	43 L 110	7 7 Nov.	Bs. Aires	, Sabiota & G. Vicina M. & A. Pérraz Soh, & C. Roval Mail L. Leb Sow & C. Fo order Llavid Blaz. Blaz. Coal Co. B. Rodigues & C. Walter, H. & C. G. Gnilgeon & C. To order I C. Pedics. OR Wilson Sons & C. Mess. Maritimes B. Rodingues & C. L. C. S. B. Rodingues & C. L. C. Sons & C. Mess. Maritimes S. Sons & C. Mess. Maritimes S. Sons & C. Mess. Maritimes R. Rodingues & C. L. Pacheco & C. Saloria & G. G. Co. L. Royal Mail	100
	bg Baus.	30	8	r Cardiff	ol Wilson Sons & C	91
	bk Hemik 1bse bk Gratia	:n S:	8	6 Ayr	Mess. Mantimes B. Rodugues & C	aho h
	bg Nordes	32	9	tr Gran'mili 12 Mossoró	. Saboia & G.	10,000
i	sp Prince Alber	1. 156	11	Cardiff	Royal Mail	8

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANKS' STATEMENTS.

October 31st, 1899, (in contos de réis or 11990\$9001. We include in circulation the issue of hypothecaty notes, which are not however legal tender.

Hement 191 10 Caxx Gr Hundburg 2 and 11 Lassell Br Hundburg 1 Colomb Ltd 1 Caxx Gr Hundburg	Royal Mill L. Stoliz & C E. Johnston & C do Norte-Sul Co. Ileila & C Norten, M'w & C E. Jahuston & C Norten, M'w & C Norten, M'w & C Royal Mail G.N Vincenzi&F W R McNiven Wilson Sons, & C	Areth: Treasyr hills  Call loads, etc. Call loads, etc. Call loads, etc. Red estate. Red e
Shaftesbury Br 14 Rhein Gr 14 Uruguay Fr 14 Cuvier Hr 15 Cuvier Hr 16 Liverpool 2 2d 17 Dyden Ih 18 Dyden Ih	Walter, H & C H. Stoltz & C F Mazon Norton, M'w & C du	7 1 3 4 5 5 6 5 8 7 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
11 Dryden IIi 11 Cauning Br 15 Campaa. Fr 15 John Eder Br 15 Tiber Iril Krer Plate 4d	Wilson Sons & C A. Fioriti & C	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN	F. Mazon	80 2 2 3 6 6 6 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8
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Nov to Brésil Fr Borde oux* 16 Neithe Fr River Plate 16 Finance Amer 11 Coloni 1 1 do	Sundries do Coffee Sundries do	15.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5
Bessel Bi do  Ti Beiliu Gi Rivey Plate' 12 Clybt Bi do  Ti E S Lamaster Bi Bir Gi inde 12 Cavan Bi Porto Magre' 12 Cean Gi Santos	do do do do do	3 1.1.1.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5
13 Pringuay Gr do 13 Bahur Gr Hamburg* 14 Labrador Br Lape Town	do do do Lottee Sundres	1
11 Eigus Bi Southampton 11 Colombo Ital Genor 11 Napoli Ital do 11 Persen Ital do 12 Uryilea Bi Eixcipool	do do do Same cargo	
Garlidee Br Aracaju Ta Southwold Br Santos Ta Rhein Gr do Ta Finance Amer New York Ta Maskelyne Blg Antwerp	Sundnes do do do do	
Tan Brand Fider Brand Liverpool's Genoa'	do do do	60 24 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
FOREIGN'S HILLNG VESSELS IV RIO DE TANEIRO, NOVEMBA	THE PORT OF	
NAME OF AR-RIVED FROM	CONSIGNEE	
sp Cota	Mess Maritimes União Industrial Levering & C Levering & C	
hig God News bik John Harvey 690 12 Brunswick Argentine bik Belamina 888 Sept. 7 Macáo bg Seg dos Açores 228 Oct. 28 Macáo	Norton & C To order	
bk Leopoldina	P Bernardes & R	0
Sp K. of Thistle. 1427 Sept. 12 Sp Boadiest 1800 21 Cardiff Sp Co. of Yie th	In distress Wilson Sons & C t ent. Braz. R. R. Cent. Braz. R.R.	
bk Samarkand . '1104 22 Mitwerp	Berla & C Norton, M'w & C Uent Braz R R, Duvivier & C Footder	20 51 25 1 4 1 5 2 3 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
bk Alumbagh bk Northumbua 1292 27 Caribii sp Bacchus 1250 27 Rangoon bg Highmoor 1130 22 P Adelaic	Wilson Sous & C Lage & Irmão Norton, Ww & C e Rio Flour Mills	
Ing Horaet	. G Gudgeon & C . John Moore & C	7. 3 1 1 5 1 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
sp Annie 3 Law 1178 8 U artiff sp Gen. Domville 153 11 U artiff 1 bg Endymion 251 11 Wossoni lik Imma	To order	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Danish   172 Oct. 24   Mossoio   172 Oct. 24   Mossoio   172 Oct. 24   Macso   172 Oct. 24   Macso   172 Oct. 25   172 Oct. 26   172 Oct. 27   172 Oct. 27	Ferraz Sob, & C	7 3 5 5 9 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
bk Paul Barbe 1210 Det. 14 Catdiff  German 360 Sept.23 Rosanio bg Trust 366 Nov 4 Rosanio	Silva & Pinna I. de Souza & C	33   54   54   55   56   56   57   58   58   58   58   58   58   58
bk Anathe 503 5 Liverpool bk Minna Helene 340 13 Meind 1 bk F.v. d. L'eken 323 16 Rosano Hallan bk Esempto 420 Sept. 8 Paysandi	C. Hecksher & C J. de Sonza & C	1
bk Ratiniore 160 Nov. 3 Marselle bk N. Catharina 344 (Sta. Cail Vorwegian A. Oct. 7 Marselle	S., Duvivier & C.  'a L. Romaguera  S., Aveuter, D. & C.  S. Koll Value & C.	4 9 9 1 5 1 8 8 8 9 9 8 8 2 Mercantil des l'arregistas
lik Signal 253 23 Macao	Kall Valas & C Sabora & G. Vicha M. & A. Ferraz Sob. & C Royal Mail	1 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
sp Germanic 12by 27 t aidiff	Royal Mail ad. F. P. Passos J. de Sauza & C To order Jloyd Braz. Braz. Coal Co.	5 4: 1.8. 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
bk Durshing. 998 29 Cardiff. bk Lyu 252 31 Lenden bk Frink 37 31 B. Aire bk Rayal Vision. 107 Nov. 1 Greenee	Walter, H. & C G. Gudgeon & C	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
bk Gratia 548 6 Ayr	B. Rodugues X	5 2 2 2 2 8 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 5 5 8 2 1 mm. m.
hk Orion 329 12 Mossorio lug Pracis 290 12 Macio .	Royal Mail	10.00 5 5 34 4 6 447 10 11 11 12 15 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 5 12 14 14 17 10 11 12 13 15 6 6 6 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
hg Fanny 158 Nov. 7 Figuria bkVasco daGama 549 13 (sporte.	J. A. G. Santos C. Ahranches &	C
bk Sauikoski 623 Oct. 23 Brinswig Martinson 410 24 Rosario bk Lennater 597 Nov. 6 Cardiff.	ck. W.Guimarães & Duviviei & C Lage & Innão	C   25   51   52   52   53   54   55   55   55   55   55   55
bg Halester 148 Oct. 9 Mossore bg Fé. 228 25 Ils. And		
lng Manhem	I.loyd Ihaz, a Mac & C. R.R Lloyd Broz jem Waiter, 11. & C es . To order	The balance sheets of the following banks are omitted as they are not published in time for am issue: Allianga, Auxiliar, Credito Mercantil and Operatios.

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					November 14th, 1890. BANKS.									
Prezent Amount	Interest payable	Rate 90	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Cupitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Nume Name	Droidend paid	Nom,	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,521,700\$ 119,600	Jan — July	5	Apolices	/m\$-1,000\$	984\$000	983\$000 995\$0:0	10,000,000\$	3,998,600 \$	25,618	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricula do Boaril	2fiioo July g	) 8a\$	142\$000	142\$000
18,017,300 31,632,500 109,694,000	Apr Oct. Quarterly do	6 4½ 4	Gold Loan 1868	1,000 1,000 500 1,000	1,125 000 1,020 000 99 0	1,122 000	5,0 m,000 2,000,000	197,4110 5110,010 800,000 4110,1100	84,943	Alliança do Brazil Auxiliar do 2 series Bulsa	6 000-Jttly 9 2 400-July 9	60 100 60 60	150 000 118 100	=
DEBENTURES,					100,100,000 100,100,1100	1/2,500,000 33,000,000 31.097,640		Brazit	10 000-July 9	M250 0 200 0 100	305 1100 155 000	303\$000 306 000 155 000 15€ 000		
Present Amount	Interest payable	Riste	Compunes	.Vomina/ vithe	Last sale	Closing quotations	3,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	115,000,000 1,036,715 500,000 400,000		Brazil-Norte America, gold. Classes Labortosas, Central. Colonial do Brazil		25 100 60	106 one 63 don	
t, 300,00 <b>0\$</b> t,500,000	May-Nov	8 614	RAILWAYS Biagantiita Campos anil Carangula	ано\$ 200	195\$ 179 61		20 <sub>1</sub> (mO <sub>1</sub> a a p 2, mo <sub>1</sub> a p 20, mo <sub>1</sub> a p	10,1001,000 5,000,000 1,414,640 12,000,700	2,456,652 54,761	Colonial do Brazil Colonial do Rio de Jan do series Commerciantes	1 4 000 - Ittly Q	0 100	265 1100 143 001 110 000	143 000
1,133,400 15,167,000 £3,449,610	Jan Inly Apr Oct do	614 634 5-6	Geral do Brazit Juiz de Póra and Pinn Leopoldina do gold do	7110 201 £01	192 183 500	6:\$5:0 — 6:\$000 18::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1,000,000 80,000,000	1,60 mm 2 m,100 55 811 120	356,4 9	Commercia	III ono = July g a ooo — July g  2 a ←()ct g	0 40	40 500 179 500	25 2 100 - 253 000 63 000 63 000
209,900 360,800	Jan July do Apr Oct	3 7 7	Rio das Flores	611 5 % 1011 1041	84 ''' 93 '''		1,230, 110 1,230,004 50. 0,004 1,286,000	956,220 291,191 191,009,000 1,009,000	91,174	Credito Commercial	9 "a July 9	100 100 40	116 000 138 000 45 000	45 000 45 500
£1,123,000 1,600,000 £137,110 6,679,800	Jan July Feb - Aug. Jan July Mar Sept.	5 7 6 6	Supucaby. S. Ikabel ila Riv Pretu ilo gold Surocabana	200 190 191	160 192 441 8714 ")	87 % -8714 ""	≱1, ≥ :0,000 	2,501,000 1,436,060 9,913,840	319,144	Credito Real do Brizid dia 2 vertes tho comm den	6 000 — July 6 5 00 — July 6 5 00 — July 6 5 00 ~ July 6	0 20	180 000 180 000 23 000 170 000	=
£ 177,450 650,000	Apr.—Oct Jan.—July Jan — July	7	do gold Umão Valenciana TRAMWAYS Caut e Vação Florinceise	£ 10	500 Eqil 168		25, 60 (100 ton, 0,000 5,00 , 0.0 £1,00 ,000	7,760,000 40,000,000 4,207,700 5,00,000	 1,04 1,0 m	Credit (Universal, 2051 Demositos e Arsonitus	to one—lidy o	60 40 40	75 000 100 000 278 000	73 5 10 → 74 500 — 197 000 — 330 000
431,553 797,500 456,450	do do Feb Aug.	1 7 6	Carris Urhanos	200 2001	, 190 117 1	=	1190, name 2, reptal 1,2 cm one	73,715,950 400 000 500 con	98, 149	Figlish, Louned Estados Unidos do Grazil Federal do Hozal Fluminense Franco Brizilena	8x—May g	10 Lin 60	179 000 40 100 47 000	
241,010 251,000 278,000	Apr - Oct Jan - July do	7 61 <sub>2</sub>	Nithenthy gold Pentambro S. Paulo and S. Vatan Villa Isabel	2101 211 210	1 198		10, 00,000 8, 00,000 1,000,000	2,551, 110 6,000 000 1,759 520 906 100	1 0;0,000 211,11 m	Franco-Brighero Industrial e Mercanil Ro a series Intermediaria		60 pl 2:10 pl 100	212 000	=
1, 177; 300 12,000,000	May Nov Jun Dec.	7	Ferry Linyil Brazilein CRETRALSCGAR I'M LORIES	100 2-0	100°,	21 5 10 10 -	20, 00, 00 (1,2 1, 00 2,110,130	3, 585, 544 5,625, 610 2,100, 2017	755, 21 8 6400,000 (11,000	Loudon & Brazilian Linted Mercantil des Varenstas	t one—July of  *s—Apr. of  to one—July of	pt 101	167 000 149 1100	21.2 020
7841na i 1,500,000 200,000	Apr -Oct Jan - July Mar Sept	81 <sub>2</sub> 6 635	Princes  Rio Brinco  MILLS	2001 2001 2001	181	=	\$0, (at one \$1,110) \$1,1 (1,110) \$1,1 (1,110)	2011, 001 21,931,180 118,114 201,200	\$100 <sub>1</sub> DHo	Nacional do Biard (goldi Operanos	t non-July 9	6 6	96 3mm 3 mm	96 0 0 - 97 000
2,001,000 1)6,000 4-0,001	Feb Aug Lau July May Nov	8 7	Bullery		202 5		3,000,000 1,000,000 § 10,000,000	\$ 0 0,000 \$24,100 1 1,000,000	200,000 4,320 4,002,718	Povo Popular Rio de Janeiro Riita de Hypothecaup	6 non July o	0 70	71 OHO 386 OHO	1 16 000
743,000 564,000	Apr = Oct	717	Bont Fun, Brazil Industrial Varona Configue a Industrial Industrial Moiera	200 200 200	209 210 200		20,000, 410 10, 0 = 0 2, 000	2,000,000 9,844,800 1,746,720 114,434	203,0914 72,07-3 119,370	Ruta Le Hypothecaup Socied de Bancana Sul-Americaou Umão de Credito Umão Dero Antericano	h mm—July g	0.00	186 erui 1119 500 213 erri 68 erri	112 000
£45", 200 310,000 308,000	Jan July Apr Oct Jan July	7 6 7	Box Chamba	A.F.	192 190		20,00 (100 (2	2,000 000	300,85*1	PROVINCIAL		40	68 0.01 41 000 61\$000	43 000
\$50,000 \$50,000 \$1000,000	May-Nav Mar Sept	6 14 7 7 6	Rink S Ubristovito S Lazaro S Pedro de Abrantora	20-1 200 1 mm	198		3 ) ""	1,5 pt 5 20 2,350,120 1,212 (50 1 # mappa	50,000	do comus dep Il comus dep Laxonia, S. Pinlo.	" " o — July q	10 10 50	43 50 1 60 000 174 000	21 \$500 - 24\$0:00
£675,000 197,003	Jan —July Jan —Juty	7	União linhistital S. Sebastião MISES S. Jeronymo (coal) MISERIA ASPONS	£22 10 5 100	151 95	19100-	10, 755 10, 756	2,150,000 -,000,000 2,000,000	710,000 71,000	S Paulo	on on July of sonc July of sonc July of	nd su	51 000 70 000 48 000	50 500 - 58 000 125 000 48 000
\$1000,000 31000,000	Mai Sept Jun.—July Apr.—Oct.	71/2	An Intectorica	100 100 450	. 80		24, il 11, imo 3, im mi 2, ii . ii ii	7:494.42 1,670,100 1,000,000	15211 15211	Minus Geraes	La Combuly o	1 10	1 18 0110	- 303 000
150,0011 90,000 £562,501 498,800	Feb -Ang Jan, July do do	8 8 5 6	Constructora Elevador e Pali de Chrimbo Empreza de Obras Publicas Docas D. Pedro H	620	12 0 <sub>H</sub> 8 <sub>1</sub>			1 100,000	<u>'                                     </u>	SHIPPE		Ji) 40		
1,600,200 £150,000 266,000	May - Sept May - Nov	612	Init Lay e Col Macabé Eavona End & Colon Melli rangoros D de Nicth	ζ 10 100			Capita.	Capita. pand up	Riserre	Сопфаны	Divi lend fatil	Nominal istine	Last	Closing quotations
600,000 90,000 3141,000 5110,001	Jan Iuly Apr Oct. Mar Sept Apr Oct.	8 8	Nacional de Ole s Nuva Industria Plant Inchiad · S. Uhereza (Serviços Maritimos	100	155 100 5 90 88		5,025, x) 6000,000	6: 15: 2: 1. 2,000, 001\$		Votaz io Steam Vivigiti or Lioyil Brazileira	—July go	£12 103	97\$500	220\$000-235\$000
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